

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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MONARCH GROCERY CO.

(INCORPORATED.)
84 East Washington St.
TELEPHONE 1433.Mail orders promptly filled.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

Saturday's fine weather brought out big crowds of people who took advantage of our bargain prices in securing their family supplies.

We are shaving down prices every time it is possible, and the wise people are taking advantage of our good work. We offer only the best grade of goods and guarantee everything perfect.

Armour's Sugar-cured C. Hams, 7c
per lb.
Armour's Simon pure Lard, best
lard obtainable, per lb., 10c
Morris & Swift's pure lard, per lb., 7c
First-class Roller Flour, 5c
per lb.
Family Mackerel, each, 5c
Domestic Sardines, per can, 10c
Fresh Salmon, per can, 10c
Fresh Smoked White Fish, 10c
Giant corn for lunch, per lb., 15c
Sweet Corn, 3-lb can, each, 5c
E. June Peas, 3-lb can, each, 5c
Stringless Beans, 5-lb can, each, 10c
Clark's Celebrated Catnip, per
bottle, 10c

Heinz's Chow Chow, per quart, 10c
Large Queen Olives, best ever offered, per quart, 20c
Try our Hoffman House Coffee; it's the best Java and Mocha sold in this city, per lb., 35c

Tens to suit everybody and at bargain prices.

Sweet, juicy Oranges, per doz., 30c
Buttermilk Soap, 5c
Tear Soap, best, 5c

We are receiving the largest and finest stock of fish ever brought to this city. We are prepared to supply you during the Lenten season at prices lower than ever heard of here.

MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY

We have anything you need in the line of
Hardware or Housefurnishing Goods.LILLY & STALNAKER,
Agents for House Scales.

Fairer warmer.

AN ODD PRICE

(79 Cents)

NO ODDITY
ABOUT THE COMMODITY

(SHIRT WAIST)

The When's annual clearance sale of Children's Shirt Waists is now on; Star, Sun and King Waists, broken lots, being closed out; \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Our clearance price, 79 cents.

THE WHEN

THE "CHALFRANT"

Apartment House, corner of Pennsylvania and Michigan streets, is now ready for occupants.

Persons desiring rooms can inspect same and obtain terms by applying to the janitor on the premises.

No small children admitted, and no cooking allowed.

Main entrance, Michigan street.

with her niece, Miss Gertrude Stanford. Speaking of the university, she said: "We have 1,100 students now, and I am gratified by the great interest they are taking in the university. I am not competent to judge what the outcome will be in regard to the legal troubles I leave that to my lawyers—but I know that it is a decision made by wise, just and competent men. It will be well. It seems to me that it cannot be otherwise. I then shall make Stanford University a place which will attract the youth of the whole nation. One thing I will say, the Democratic party has no quarrel with the matter in an equitable and just manner. I know I have the sympathy of many."

LEASING FRUIT RANCHES.

Chinese Seeking to Control California's Leading Industry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A syndicate of wealthy Chinese of this city, composed of members of the Six Companies, has secured a lease of the fruit ranch owned by General John C. Bidwell, the wealthy Chicago fruit raiser. Bidwell's orchard was for many years the most extensive in the State and still ranks second, containing between 4,000 and 5,000 acres planted in deciduous fruits. Nor has the syndicate stopped at the one place. Several large orchards in the northern fruit belt, aggregating several thousand acres, have been secured at rental prices ranging from \$5,000 a year. The past two seasons have been so unprofitable to orchardists that they are glad to lease to the Chinese, who are able to hire coolies at half the wages the white man would be obliged to pay them and can thus afford to pay big rentals. A local cannery owned and operated by the Chinese will handle the produce of these ranches. In the orchard white laborers will be unable to obtain employment, and serious trouble is feared during the coming season.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE MARDI GRAS TRAIN WRECKED.

Roller Over, Caught Fire and Burned—One Man Killed and Several People Injured—Hoolster Hart.

GREENVILLE, Ala., Feb. 23.—The south-bound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railway, passing Greenville at 8:30 o'clock this morning, was derailed about five miles below and a serious wreck resulted. The cars rolled down an embankment and caught fire. Five of them were burned, including two passenger coaches, the baggage and express cars and one sleeper. The engine tore its way along the roadbed for some distance, tearing up the road. A large number of passengers were on board, many of them en route to the Mardi Gras festivities at Mobile and New Orleans. The physicians in the city were summoned in haste and soon reached the wreck, where everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the victims. When the extent of the damage was ascertained it seemed marvelous that only one life was lost. Several people were more or less seriously injured. The casualties were:

C. B. WELSH, a barber, of Birmingham, Ala., neck broken.
MRS. ARMSTRONG, of Buffalo, N. Y., killed.
MRS. SCHOLCRAFT, of Montgomery, Ala., hand and forehead cut.
MRS. WISDOM, of Montgomery, Ala., face severely cut.
MRS. THOMPSON, of Montgomery, Ala., cut on the head.
C. E. JOHNSON, of Toledo, O., cut on the head.
W. L. MURPHY, of New Castle, Ind., cut on the head.
Several others, including the porter, were slightly hurt. All the passengers except a few who remained here were carried by special train to Montgomery. The wounded are being cared for at the Elbert House. The road is now clear.

News Received at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—The wrecked train was the first section of the Louisville & Nashville passenger train, which left this city at 3:22 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One coach that escaped destruction was private car No. 60, which was occupied by Mrs. Lovell and party. Mrs. Lovell is the wife of General Superintendent Lovell, who is at present in the city. The train was a party of friends to the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans. The train had been divided into four sections, each section separated by a few minutes of time, on account of the large crowds en route to the Mardi Gras. The private car No. 60, which was occupied by Mrs. Lovell and party, was the last car of the train. The engine and entire train had been wrecked and everything buried under the wreckage.

SECESSION URGED.

Southern Baptists Want Their Youth to Break Away from the Union.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—The Baptists of Baltimore are discussing the question whether the Baptist Young People's Societies of the South shall secede from the Baptist Young People's Union of America and form a separate organization. Such a movement is being urged by a considerable number of Southern Baptist clergymen. The matter will come to an issue at the Southern Baptists' convention, at Washington, in May. The reasons urged by friends of the plan are that it will give the Southern societies a unity of location, thought and sympathy. The matter interests Baltimore, as that city is chosen for the great B. Y. P. U. convention next July, for which a tent has been engaged for the purpose of holding the convention. The Baltimore Baptist vigorously opposed the scheme of secession and editorially calls on all the friends of the B. Y. P. U. to make it a point to be in Washington May with the full determination of doing all that is possible to keep the organization intact. The Baptist says: "We, of the South, cannot afford to determine to secede from the union and organize a separate organization. A Southern department of the B. Y. P. U. is the thing and only thing we need."

Mr. B. H. Edmunds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record and chairman of the press committee for the convention next July, asks the question: "What possible connection has the Baptists' Young People's Union with the general conventions that have been held by the Baptists of the South?" He answers himself: "Its whole aim and scope are simply to arouse a greater missionary spirit in the members of the church in good works and once a year to bring thousands from the North, South, East and West to some central point where the inspiration that comes from such a united effort will be a great blessing to the church. The sectional lines that have divided our country and our religious organizations have been a curse to our land."

Convicted of Fraud.

PORT SMOUTH, Ark., Feb. 23.—John Beck, an Indian attorney of Lenoire, I. T., was today convicted of the fraudulent use of the mails. The prosecution was made by numerous other attorneys was the issuing of fraudulent claims of Cherokee citizenship by which means they collected thousands of dollars. Beck visited Kentucky and northeastern States, collecting thousands of dollars from a number of persons for whom he never filed claims before the court. In these he reported himself as agent of the nation. Five thousand of the applications for citizenship taken by him were never entered. Four other attorneys are under indictment for the same kind of fraud and their cases have been called for the May term of the federal court.

Repairs at Moderate Prices.

N. J. REEDY ELEVATOR CO.,
90 INGLETS BLOCK, INDIANAPOLIS.

MR. RANSOM CHOSEN

NORTH CAROLINA'S SENATOR APPOINTED MINISTER TO MEXICO.

His Nomination to the Post Made Vacant by Ex-Governor Gray's Death at Once Confirmed.

OPPOSITION TO MR. HEROD

His Promotion Antagonized by Voorhees and Turpie.

Three Bills Vetoed by the President—Postoffice Inspector's Report on the Chain of Letters Scheme.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—As indicated in these dispatches Thursday night, Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, has been appointed Minister to Mexico to succeed the late Governor Gray. Mr. Cleveland held the appointment until Mr. Gray had been buried. The promptness with which the Senate confirmed Mr. Ransom had no especial significance. A member of the Senate, who nominated to any high office by the President, is always paid the compliment of an immediate confirmation by his colleagues without a reference of the nomination to any committee. The only other gentleman whose name was ever considered by the President was Mr. Wilson, who, however, was somewhat fearful of the Mexican climate both for himself and his wife. He would have been Mr. Cleveland's choice had he not intimated on Thursday that his wife was unwilling to live in Mexico. The name of Mr. Shanklin was never under serious consideration.

Mr. Ransom's nomination was received by the Senate at 1:25 o'clock, but the fact that the name was to be sent in to-day had become known early in the session. Few nominations have been sent to the Senate which have been received with greater favor. An old-time member of the Senate and personally popular with all its members, the entire Senate with two or three exceptions, and those exceptions because of relations with the executive had joined in the recommendation of appointment. Mr. Ransom has been a member of the Senate continuously for the past twenty-three years, being first chosen in 1872. He was first elected to fill the office to which Hon. Z. B. Vance had been elected, but which was not allowed to fill because his war disabilities had not been removed, and the fact is now pleasantly recalled by Mr. Vance's friends that Senator Ransom devoted himself zealously during the early part of his senatorial career to securing the removal of the bar which had been created against Mr. Vance. It is also recalled by some that he divided his first year's salary with Mr. Vance. During his career in the Senate, Mr. Ransom has been almost without exception in the front ranks of the first high committee places and is now chairman of the committee on commerce, one of the most important of the Senate committees. Notwithstanding he has been in the front ranks of the Senate, Mr. Ransom first made himself prominent as a peace advocate in antislavery days. He had acted as a delegate from North Carolina to the National Peace Convention in 1861 as a delegate from North Carolina. In the days he was affiliated with the Democratic party. During the war he had been successful in his efforts as a peace advocate, and he was a general response in the affirmative. The executive session lasted only five minutes before Mr. Ransom was nominated.

Senator Ransom said, after his confirmation, that he would be prepared to proceed to Mexico as soon as the Secretary of State desired him to go. The nomination of William Heard, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to the Republic of Liberia, was also confirmed. The nomination of the United States to Liberia.

SUGAR BOUNTY WAR.

Germany and France Struggling to Control the Market.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—According to the cable advices there is promise of a very sharp struggle in Europe for the control of the sugar market, and the United States, which receives a great part of its sugar from the countries involved, where the war has been most severely felt, is not likely to be left out of the struggle. The practice of encouraging the growth of sugar beets and production of sugar therefrom by the payment of a bounty on exported sugar has long obtained in Europe. The results were such as to exceed the most ardent expectations of the promoters of the bounty system, and soon the best sugar output assumed such great proportions as to seriously injure the market for cane sugar. With increased production prices began to fall and the governments were compelled to increase the bounty in order to save the great agricultural interests. Naturally the country which paid the largest bounty had command of the sugar market for its producers, by the aid of the bounty, could undersell their competitors. The burden of these bounties at length became too great to be borne. Then an effort was made to reach some kind of an arrangement between the different competing countries whereby the bounties should be reduced. The great rivals were Germany, France and Austria. Germany began by giving notice of withdrawal of her bounty in 1892, and the other countries adopted more or less direct means of reducing the bounties. But it appears that in Germany the best sugar industry has obtained a powerful and influential position, and the encouragement of the bounty system great tracts of land which were formerly devoted to wheat and other cereals were given up to the sugar beet, and all through the country factories sprang up for the making of best roots into sugar. The giving employment to many thousands of laborers has been a great source of alarm and sought to discourage the extension of the industry, but without avail. The farmers complained that they could not go back to cereal raising, for they could not meet the competition of America, Russia and Argentina, nor could they raise stock at a profit. So the crops of beets increased and prices went down so that last year all but the very largest factories lost money and the assurance is facing the German government that it is believed to be necessary to extend the foreign market for German sugar and this can be done only by the increase of the export bounty. But to do this would violate the late understanding between three great competing powers and cause reprisals. As it is, the mere suggestion of the German government

has called out a declaration from the French council that it will meet it by increasing its own bounty. Austria also is expected to be heard from in the same tone, and it is predicted that if the battle once begins again a spectacle will be presented of three countries striving to see which can pay out the largest bounty, with the ultimate result, like the American railroad war, of giving the exporters practically free sugar to sell.

VETOED BY CLEVELAND.

The Florists' Bill, a Railway Measure and a Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President today sent to Congress three veto messages. One vetoed a House bill to incorporate the Society of American Florists. On this bill the President commented as follows: "No sufficient reason is apparent for the incorporation of this organization under federal laws. There is not the least difficulty in the way of the accomplishment of the State laws, by the incorporators named in the bill of every purpose which can legitimately belong to their corporate existence. The creation of such a corporation by a special act of Congress creates a precedent, and a troublesome precedent. There appears to be no limit in the bill to the real and personal property which the proposed corporation may hold if acquired by donation or bequest. The limit of \$50,000 applies only to property acquired by purchase."

Another veto bill was one authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma & Pacific Railway company to construct and operate a railway through Indian reservations in the Indian Territory and the Territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico. The President said: "This measure contains concessions more comprehensive and sweeping than any ever presented for its approval, and it seems to him the right and interests of the Indians and the government are protected. The route of the railway desired is described as indefinitely as possible, there is no provision for obtaining the consent of the Indians through whom the railway may be located, and though it is proposed to build the road through all controversies arising are to be passed by the United States courts as they may be authorized by Congress. In concluding, the President said: 'In construing legislation of this description, it should not be forgotten that the rights and interests of the Indians are important in every view and should be scrupulously protected.'"

The third veto bill granted a pension to William Rhea, whose name, the President said, was removed from the pension list by the President in 1892. The pension for nearly twenty-two years, and the President calls attention to a letter written in 1892 by the Commissioner of Pensions, denouncing Rhea's claim as a "barred-faced and impudent fraud, supported by a mass of lies and perjury. The investigation, Mr. Cleveland says, show that when injured, Rhea was a very disreputable member of a band of armed rebels and was wounded by Union soldiers."

15,000,000 STAMPS.

Result of the Edna Kane "Chain" of Letters Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The scheme of friends of Edna Kane and Mettie Gorman, of Kaneville, Ill., in instituting a "chain" of letters, seeking canceled postage stamps for the benefit of the latter, a cripple, has resulted in an investigation by a postoffice inspector, and the report has been forwarded to Postmaster-general Bissell. The scheme has caused great annoyance to the postal service, aggravated by a new chain inaugurated at El Paso, Tex., in which expression of sympathy for the postmaster, whose office has been flooded with mail as a result. The number of stamps found in the room of the beneficiary of the system is estimated at 15,000,000, and the report says farmers boys supplied with sacks have carried off many of the letters. The mails have not only comprised letters, but boxes and bundles carrying between 1,000 and 10,000 canceled stamps. There are enough idiots abroad to carry on such a scheme, says the inspector. "To stamp the office with the stamp letters, driving the postmaster to an insane asylum. The present situation is a sufficient reason for all concerned, and will likely end in a grand bonfire of 15,000,000 stamps already received. The schemes, he concludes, has demoralized the office, and the good of the service demands an immediate remedy. The use of a fraud order prohibiting the use of the mails is recommended, but the report has not yet been acted on."

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

They Will Be Constructed on Lines Similar to Those of the Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The action of the House accepting the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy looking to the construction of two new battle ships and twelve torpedo boats has stirred the department officials to an unusual degree of activity, for it means much work for them during the coming summer. Already they have begun to outline the rough plans of the new vessels, and though there can be no official plans until the Board of Bureau Chiefs has been instructed by Secretary Herbert to consider the subject, it is already apparent from the expressions of the officers who will have to design the new ships that these will be of a type patterned after the Iowa, the largest and most powerful of our new ships, which is now rapidly approaching completion at Cramp's. The department has always striven in each design to profit by the experience of other vessels of like type and to advance the torpedo boat, for the building of a lavish copying of models. While this will be the course followed in the case of the new battle ships, it is believed that changes from the original model of the Iowa will be fewer than is usually the case. The reason for this belief is that there has been no very marked novelty of design, or abroad within the past two years in the case of battle ships, and any changes in the Iowa's plans are likely to be in matters of detail generally rather than in the whole. Probably the finest battle ships in the world are those of the Royal Sovereign class, which Great Britain is just putting afloat, and it is safe to say that if conditions permit, our new ships will be on their lines. But this is scarcely possible for at least two reasons. In the first place, the ship would cost more than the limit fixed by Congress, and in the second place, the Iowa draws twenty-four feet, while the Royal Sovereigns draw only twenty feet. The British ships are of great size, having a displacement of 14,000 tons, or as much as the Iowa's. The Iowa's displacement is 11,410 tons. The naval designers believe, from their experience with the torpedo boats, for the building of which proposals have just been received, that with the money which is allotted for the new battle ships they will be able to build them somewhat larger than the Iowa, increasing the length and beam without adding to the draft. Material and labor is cheaper than when the Iowa was constructed, and the same is true of the competition among shipbuilders for these ships will be much keener than heretofore, so that more can be accomplished with the same outlay. The Ordnance officers are contemplating adding heavier batteries to the ships, using the same number of guns, but increasing the main battery, and considerably increasing the number of secondary batteries. The ships which are reported to have done such great execution in the Japanese naval war would be the new vessels. It is also probable that the thickness of armor on the new ships will be increased, and the armor protection extended to cover the ends of the vessels, the importance of which was also shown by the experience of the Japanese navy.

The Navy Department to examine the plans submitted for the construction of three new torpedo boats are badly engaged in the work. Three of the bidders—Herreshoff, the Union Iron Works and Ramsay—submitted designs for the boats, but the others bid exclusively on the plans prepared by the Navy Department. So far the examination of the individual plans fails to show any feature of novelty in design and the changes in department designs are generally in the direction of cheapening the construction, say in the case of the Herreshoff proposition to use bronze and aluminum for hull construction.

TWO BARK BURNINGS.

Sentences Voorhees and Turpie Opposing Mr. Herod's Confirmation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senators Voorhees and Turpie have decided to contest

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

LIL'S HEAD IS SAFE

HER SENTENCE NOT LIKELY TO EXCEED FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

She May Be Given the Alternative of Leaving Hawaii or Atoning for Her Misdemeanors in Jail.

NO TRAITOR YET HANGED

EXECUTIONS POSTPONED TILL ALL THE TRIALS ARE CONCLUDED.

Facts to Be Furnished the United States-General Foster and China's Peace Envoys.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The steamer Gaelic arrived to-night from Yokohama and Honolulu. The Associated Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of Feb. 11, says:

A more contagious fever of rumor never struck this community than that which swept over the town previous to the departure of the Mariposa. The story as it passed from mouth to mouth was rather feasible, and ran something like this: "The government has decided to deport some ten prisoners, among them being the Chinese, Creig and Marshall. The presence of Judge Widemann on the wharf with a hand satchel and a guttar added credence to the Widemann part of the story. The government was prepared to carry out its plan, when Minister Willis was notified that the convicted of political crimes being put on board a vessel carrying the American flag. Furthermore, the recent immigration laws of the United States would not allow any such men to enter the country. In pursuance of this idea, the government had had the clearance papers of the vessel withdrawn, and it was believed that no attempt would be made to put these men on board."

President Dole and Ministers King and Smith were on the steamer and got together in the captain's cabin. There they were rumored to have come to a decision that they had better let the matter lay over until some more auspicious season. Attorney-general Smith said: "I cannot see how such a thing got started. We have not thought of such a thing as deporting any men who have been before the courts. I think we have more use for Greig and Widemann here than in the United States. There is no foundation whatever for the rumor."

When Minister Willis was asked whether he had received any notice of an intended deportation of prisoners he replied: "No. I was informed quite to the contrary. I did not enter any protest or make any report to hold the steamer. In fact, I have not yet filed the protest consequent to the deportation affairs last Saturday. It is further from my purpose or desire to take any action which would tend to embarrass this government. I have the most friendly feelings toward the officers. Of course, it is my duty to look after the interests of American citizens, but I most certainly have no intention of making an unnecessary trouble for the representatives of the government in so doing."

From all accounts it was very fortunate for the peace of the community that no attempt was made to send the three young men out of the country. Armed men belonging to the Citizens' Guard were on the wharf to prevent the deportation of either Greig, Widemann or Marshall.

SENTENCES OF TRAITORS.

The government has caused the arrest of 33 persons since the outbreak of the rebellion, four have been tried before the military court. Sentences in but twenty-four cases have been made public. Twenty-three natives are charged with treason and V. V. Ashford charged with misprision of treason. Fifty-five men have been released by the authorities; the military court acquitted two. Three men—Cranston, Johnston and Mueller were deported. Thirteen persons are at liberty, with the understanding that they leave the country within a reasonable time and not return without permission from the government. These are: John Haden, Fred Harrison, P. H. Redward, T. J. Lovey, Arthur White, G. L. Rittman, J. C. White, P. J. Cameranos, M. C. Bailey, A. McDowell, J. Carlsene, Fred Woundenberg and J. A. Burn. The government has caused the arrest of a reasonable number of men to understand he would not interfere in their behalf, as they admitted their guilt.

Mr. Ashford, a native of the Hawaiian Islands, was found guilty and sentenced to one year in jail and fined \$100. He was a member of the Hawaiian army in 1894. He was banished several years ago for conspiracy against the government. Twenty-three natives convicted of treason have received sentences varying from five to ten years. In one case a fine of \$500 was remitted by President Dole.

The military court will still sit and its work draws along slowly. About 800 cases are yet to be tried. Prince David has been found guilty. His sentence has not been made public. It is understood that the Queen's sentence will be five years for the part she has taken in the trouble. Probably she will be allowed to leave the country without serving a sentence and not return until twenty-four natives have been sentenced to prison for terms ranging from seven to eight years. The sentences are an instant favor among the people generally, though some thought Bipekane at least should have been hanged. The Hawaiian government has commenced work in earnest for amnesty. The government has informed that all present prisoners would be freed in the event of closer relations with the United States. Many have already been released.

A strong fight is being made to save the life of Prince David. He is a native of the Hawaiian Islands. He is a Mason and that body has interested itself in his behalf. Since the outbreak of the rebellion the American league has been a power, but the influence of the past two weeks has proved its prestige has gone. Its president, Timothy Murray, is now suspected and a watch is kept on his movements. He and his family assisted the government in the late rebellion, but now their loyalty is questioned. Murray denies he is disloyal to this government and has sent a protest to President Dole. It is understood the authorities will put a stop to the league's secret meetings. There is much talk of internal discussion which leads to the belief that the government hopes that she will some day be placed on the throne. It is a remote possibility, however.

In regard to the dispatch sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis about the sentence of the Queen, it is understood that the government has no intention of releasing her until the military court has concluded its labors and every fact bearing on the case has been brought out. It is understood nothing would be done until the United States government was in possession of the full facts of the case. According to the Attorney-general, the Queen will not be sent out of the country. The latest sentence approved by the President is that of John Bowser. He is given five years and fined \$5,000 on a charge of misprision of treason.

The steamer Australia, leaving here on the 21st inst. will carry away a number of men who took part in the rebellion and who are leaving on their own accord sooner than stand trial.

WILL FACE HIS ACCUSERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—William H. Cornwall, the Hawaiian royalist and ex-member of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's Cabinet, and who has been charged with treason against the republic of Hawaii, has decided to return to Honolulu and face his accusers. Cornwall is supposed to have come to America to avoid prosecution for procuring arms. By returning he hopes to establish his innocence and save his valuable